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study on social statistics in Ontario

A REPORT TO THE
CENSUS LONG-RANGE PLANNING
GROUP OF STATISTICS CANADA



Ontario

Ministry of Treasury
Economics and
Intergovernmental
Affairs

October 1974

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PREFACE

In February, 1974, the Census Long-Range Planning Group of Statistics Canada extended an invitation to the provinces for participation in examining the current social statistical framework. The following report is Ontario's contribution to that project. Due to the complexity and scope of the study, it has taken six man-months to complete this publication. One-third of that time was spent in conducting a series of twenty-five interview-discussions with users of social statistics in Ontario. These users, senior staff from Ontario's ministries and government-affiliated agencies, included members of Ontario's Census Data Users' Committee.

Once again, because of the complexity and scope of the Census Long-Range Planning questionnaire, those interviewed were given copies of these discussion outlines well in advance of the appointments with them. The information derived from those meetings became the basis for this report.

There are five parts to this study. The first three sections constitute the consolidated report on behalf of all Ontario social statistics users and the Census Unit of the Ontario Statistical Centre. PART I describes the Census data dissemination program as it has developed through the Ontario focal point. PART II contains analyses of some major sources of social data, as well as the general uses, accessibility and dissemination of these statistics. The third section consists of comments on the problems with the current statistical framework and indications about future data needs. The fourth section contains brief summaries of some specific information pertaining to each of the twenty-five interviews. The final section is comprised of seven appendices containing more detailed information about PARTS II and III.

The work on this study was conducted by Louis Rouillard, then Head of the Provincial Census Unit of the Ontario Statistical Centre. Mr. Rouillard was assisted by Linda Kahn, a summer student. The secretary on this project was Sheila Dvorak. These people worked under the direction of E.P. McCoy, Chief, Consultative and Co-ordinating Secretariat. Finally, Hal Tennant of the Office of Information Services provided editorial assistance.

The Census Unit of the Ontario Statistical Centre wishes to thank the Census Long-Range Planning Group for affording it the opportunity to conduct this project. We would also like to thank those who participated in the discussions for their co-operation. We have found the exercise to be mutually beneficial to the Ontario data users and to the Census Unit itself. For the users, the interview sessions provided the perfect chance to ask questions (about the

types of statistics available from all sources) and to voice their problems with the current social data framework and their requirements from future data sources. For the Census Unit, the discussions greatly augmented their knowledge of the research and planning activities and the social data needs of Ontario statistics users.

The authors of this report hope that it will serve as a useful source of information for present and future data users in Ontario and that it will be equally helpful to the Census Long-Range Planning Group.

PART I

THE CENSUS PROGRAM THROUGH THE ONTARIO FOCAL POINT

Introduction:

During the past four years, the Ontario Statistical Centre has enjoyed a steady growth in its role and responsibilities for Census. May, 1970 was the first landmark: the Seventh Federal-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics in Banff, Alberta. It was at this meeting that the provincial focal point system as the means for Census data dissemination was given recognition by Statistics Canada. The Ontario report at the conference had stressed the need to strengthen the position of the Ontario Statistical Centre by allowing it complete access to Census data information. In this way only would the Centre be able to best meet the variety of statistical requirements of its provincial users.

Resolution 7 of the conference summary report indicates the co-operation of D.B.S. on this proposal:

... given general agreement with DBS proposals to improve access to census data, recognizing the different capabilities as between Provinces, that DBS should prepare for and convene regional meetings in order to achieve the objectives. Bilateral meetings with Provinces shall be held as may be agreed upon to discuss matters particular to the individual Provinces. (1)

By the time of the next Federal-Provincial conference on Economic Statistics at Montebello in 1973, it was clear that the provinces and Statistics Canada were completely committed to the focal point system both for Census and for other sources of statistical dissemination:

Resolution No. 9 - Be it resolved that the terms of reference of the Committee on the 1971 Censuses of Population and Housing reflect an expanded role for provincial focal points in the dissemination of the results of the 1976 census and planning for the 1981 Census of Population.

Resolution No. 11 - Be it resolved that Statistics Canada provide an opportunity for provincial participation in developing new major statistical programs or in modifying major existing programs having impact at the provincial and territorial levels. (2)

As a result of the developments described above, the role of the Census Unit within the Ontario Statistical Centre can be delineated in the following way:

Objective: to provide 1971 Census information services to all government agencies and public institutions quickly and efficiently.

Responsibilities:

- (a) Developing a workplan that will establish a time schedule encompassing the activities listed below.
- (b) Working with the users' committee to define their requirements.
- (c) Maintaining good communication with the data users, the federal government and other provinces.
- (d) Acquiring the data base from Statistics Canada, studying the data structure, defining search techniques and establishing data flow.
- (e) Developing the system design and follow-up to successful implementation.
- (f) Evaluating, recommending and acquiring the necessary hardware and software.

- (g) Defining service procedures and price policies and taking steps to ensure the full participation of all Ontario government users in the census project.
- (h) Preparing documents on standards and procedures and arranging seminars and users' workshops.(3)

As a result of the directives outlined above and the resolutions passed in Banff and Montebello, the Ontario Statistical Centre has developed responsibilities to both Ontario Census Users and to the Census Field of Statistics Canada. These duties are manifested not only at the dissemination level but also at the policy level. We shall consider each of these relationships separately.

RELATIONSHIP WITH ONTARIO USERS

(a) Policy Level - The Census Data Users Committee:

The Census Data Users Committee is the official communications network between the Ontario Statistical Centre and the statistics users in the Ontario framework (i.e. ministries and affiliated agencies). This Committee began quite informally after the 1970 Banff Conference. It received official recognition in 1971 when the proposal to formalize it was approved by the Deputy Minister of the Department of Treasury and Economics. The Deputy forwarded the proposition to his counterparts in other provincial departments. Representatives were assigned and the formal meetings began in late 1971. Of course, the original membership has changed considerably since then.

The Census Data Users' Committee meets every six months (or more often if the need arises). It has two basic functions:

- 1) By discussing their problems and needs vis à vis the current statistical framework, members provide the Ontario Statistical Centre with necessary input for the development of consolidated position papers which are given at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics. In this activity, the Ontario Statistical Centre acts as the co-ordinator of the opinions to be presented on behalf of this province.
- 2) The Census Data Users' Committee has served as a vehicle for communication among all provincial (and municipal) statistical data users. Meetings provide a suitable platform for the exchange of information on statistical activities in the individual ministries. The Catalogue of Statistical Files, now an annual publication, is just one product of these discussions.

The role of this Committee has expanded over the years and the Census Field has been pleased with its performance in strengthening the focal point system. As a result, the Committee has recently changed its name to the Statistical Data Users' Committee (S.D.U.C.). It is felt that this name more accurately reflects the current scope of the Committee members' activities (e.g. use of Labour Force Survey, Family Expenditures Survey, etc.). Furthermore, the Committee proposes to initiate a sub-committee called the Technical

Advisory Group on Statistics (T.A.G.S.). This smaller committee will contain two representatives from each of the three policy fields, plus two representatives from the Policy and Priorities Board and two from the group of ministries that lie outside of the policy fields. It will provide technical expertise to the Ontario Statistical Centre and advice to the S.D.U.C. The ultimate aim of these changes is to establish a smoothly running internal communications system so that Census data users will be fully informed on all statistical matters.

(b) Dissemination Level: Members of the Data Users Committee receive up-to-date reports on all Census summary tapes and publications currently available. These members, in turn, report this information to the users of statistics within their ministries. These data users can then request the variables they need from the Ontario Statistical Centre.

The data can be retrieved via microfilm, summary tapes, publications from the Ontario Statistical Centre or via the geocode data base in Ottawa. It is important to note that all requests for statistics from the Census now go through the Ontario Statistical Centre.

The ministries we have spoken to seem genuinely pleased with the service offered by the Ontario Statistical Centre for retrieving Census material.

To help the user to frame data requests in the proper terminology, a booklet called How to Obtain Ontario Data from the 1971 Census has been created by the Census Unit of the Ontario Statistical Centre. We now turn to this publication for an explanation of data requesting procedures.

The first step is to obtain a copy of the Census Data Request Form. A sample of this single-page form (follows this explanation). Unless you are an experienced user of the census service, you would be well advised at this stage to consult the Census Dictionary ... to make sure of the precise terms to use to describe your needs on the form. General instructions appear on the back of the form ...

Next, send the completed form to the Census Unit of Central Statistical Services. If the cost of your request will amount to less than \$50.00, the material will be obtained and sent to you. If the cost is likely to exceed \$50.00, the census unit office will check to make sure you want to proceed with the request.

The material you have requested will be sent to you as soon as it is ready. With it will come a copy of your request form. If there is to be a charge, a Census Data Acceptance Form will also be attached (see sample following). If the material enclosed is acceptable, simply sign and return the form. If it is not acceptable, do not sign the form; instead, advise the census unit of Central Statistical Services so that the matter can be remedied.

In case you have more than one request in the works at a time, and some confusion should arise, you can easily check your acceptance form against the corresponding request form, since both will bear the same order number, assigned by the people who received your request.

Copies of request and acceptance forms will be sent to the Accounts Branch of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs at the end of each quarter, for billing to your ministry. (4)

CENSUS DATA REQUEST FORM
CENTRAL STATISTICAL SERVICES
MINISTRY OF TREASURY, ECONOMICS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

REQUESTOR
NAME/TITLE John Smith (Senior Research Officer) DATE: Jan. 31/74
BRANCH: Economic Analysis Branch
MINISTRY: Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs
ADDRESS: Frost Bldg., - Room 843
TELEPHONE: 965-8696

REQUEST provide distribution of female population by mother tongue

CENSUS YEAR 1961 1966 1971

UNIVERSE female population

VARIABLE (S) mother tongue: english, french, german, italian,
chinese, other

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

London (city proper) by federal electoral districts
and enumeration areas

Please turn over for instructions)

APPLICATION study of women's status by F.E.D.

NAME OF YOUR REPRESENTATIVE ON THE
CENSUS DATA USERS COMMITTEE: -

AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY POSITION ...Branch Director.....

FOR OFFICE USE

DATA RETRIEVED FROM HARD COPY COMPUTER MICROFILM MAPS

NO. OF PAGES SENT 9

AMOUNT CHARGED \$18.00

RATE computer time \$3.00
programming \$15.00

APPROVED

COMMENTS

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING
CENSUS DATA REQUEST FORM**

REQUESTOR: Provide name, branch, ministry, address, telephone number and date.

REQUEST: Describe briefly the nature of request.

UNIVERSE: Identify the statistical population to which the data belongs. For example, in "labour force by age and sex", the "labour force" term relates "to the field of information", i.e. universe. "School pupil", "male population in metro" are other examples of universe.

VARIABLE (S): Indicate required variable(s), i.e. age, sex, marital status, income, etc. for the universe.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Identify the census operational territorial units, i.e. counties, census tracts, ED, etc. These can be specified on this form or on the geographic maps.

APPLICATION: Describe briefly the project for which this information is to be used.

Please refer to the Dictionary before filling this request form.

If you have any difficulties, kindly call at 965-4575.

Cost of Service

The following schedule shows the basis for charges billed to users.

Standard Request

Hard copy reproduction of computer tabulations (photocopies)	\$.15 per page
Hard copy reproduction of maps (photocopies)	\$.50 per copy
Microfilm rolls	
- 16 mm (computer tabulations)	\$ 4.65 per roll
- 35 mm (maps)	\$ 7.25 per roll
User summary tapes	\$55.00 per reel

Special Request

Using summary tapes: The cost is dependent on the complexity and length of the requested tabulations.

The following information can be used to estimate the cost of your tabulation:

Central processor	:	\$55.00 / CPU hour
Card reading	:	\$.70 / 1000 cards
Printing	:	\$.60 / 1000 lines
Tape Data transfer	:	\$ 1.85 / 1000 blocks
System analyst and programmer	:	\$15.00 per hour

We estimate that the average cost of special requests using summary tapes will be between \$15 and \$30.00.

Using geocoding: The following formula can be used to estimate the STATPAK processing computer costs:

Cost: \$15.00 plus \$4.00 per variables plus \$0.02 per thousand population plus \$1.25 per thousand lines printed plus 30% overhead charge.

According to those figures, we estimate that with the 30 per cent surcharge added, the average cost of an easy special request using geocoding will be about \$50.00.

Request # _____

Date _____

CENSUS DATA ACCEPTANCE FORM
CENTRAL STATISTICAL SERVICES

MINISTRY OF TREASURY, ECONOMICS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

I hereby advise that the requested census data forwarded
on _____ have been received and are accepted.

_____ signature

Please mail this form to:

56 Wellesley Street West, 9th Floor
Statistical Secretariat
Central Statistical Services
Ministry of Treasury, Economics and
Intergovernmental Affairs (5)

T.E. & I.A. CAL39 (12/72)

Information which is not available through our regular data bases may be retrieved by special request to the Data Dissemination Division of Census Field. It has been suggested to provincial users that they avoid using the latter data base because it is costly to the user and it puts a burden on the producer if used improperly. However, when special requests are sent to Ottawa, the Ontario Statistical Centre merely turns the charge levied by Data Dissemination over to the original requestor in Ontario.

In addition to regular requests for Census data, the Ontario Statistical Centre does receive ad hoc requests for other statistical information. While the Centre does not have the capacity to serve all these requests, there is an economist on staff who either sends the needed data or at least guides the requestor to the proper sources available to meet these needs (e.g. Regional Office, libraries, etc.). Statistics often released by photocopy include data from the Labour Force Survey, Consumer Finance Surveys, Regional or Municipal Affairs surveys, Financial Post Survey of Markets and the Ontario Statistical Review.

The Ontario Statistical Centre tries its best to provide its 'clientele' with the statistics they need. However, the Centre realizes that its role as Ontario focal point does not constitute an autonomy on its part for data dissemination. While the Ontario Statistical Centre certainly has a role to play as a co-ordinator and advisor for Ontario ministries and their counterparts in Statistics Canada and the federal government, it also understands that direct contacts should

not be discouraged and are, in fact, advantageous to all parties concerned (i.e. Ontario data users, Federal data disseminators and Ontario Statistical Centre).

RELATIONSHIP WITH CENSUS FIELD

(a) Policy Level: (i) Federal-Provincial Sub-Committee on Census -

There is a Federal-Provincial Sub-Committee on the Censuses of Population, Housing and Agriculture. It meets at least once a year and is chaired by the Assistant Chief Statistician for the Census Field. The terms of reference for this committee are outlined below:

- 1) achieve a more effective and co-ordinated Census program which will satisfy to the greatest extend possible the Census data requirements of the provinces and their users;
- 2) provide opportunities for discussions on general aspects, technical subject-matter, and all other phases of Census activities;
- 3) review and recommend priorities in Census statistical programs by considering federal and provincial requirements;
- 4) identify responsibilities for the dissemination of Census statistics by categorizing specific work programs as either joint or separate;
- 5) determine the outlines of contractual arrangements to facilitate the operations of joint Census dissemination programs;
- 6) evaluate the progress of Census work and receive reports on specified priority programs;

- 7) specify action and recommend guidelines pertaining to common problems in carrying out Census statistical work such as confidentiality, statistical standards, training and computer compatibility;
- 8) review results and conclusions of Census programs, and the activities of Work Groups, and make recommendations, if necessary;
- 9) set up ad hoc Work Groups, comprised of appropriate expertise and responsible to the Census committee, on such matters as subject matter, methodology and dissemination;
- 10) ensure adequate federal-provincial consultation by establishing contacts who will be responsible for:
 - (a) acting as a channel of communication between the Census and the provinces; and (b) providing logistical and technical support for the Census Committee and Work Groups.
- 11) ensure the fostering of educative programs to establish the highest technical competence for both Statistics Canada and Provincial Focal Points in the use and dissemination of Census data.

(ii) Task Forces -

Task Forces constitute another vital part of the relationship between the Ontario focal point and Statistics Canada. These groups are created on an ad hoc basis to discuss and make recommendations on specific aspects of the Census. The Federal-Provincial Sub-Committee on Census has been most pleased with the activities of the various Census task forces.

Task forces have been used effectively to make recommendations on the 1976 geographic framework, to design an agreement between Statistics Canada and the focal points on the Census program and finally, to plan a provincial tabulations scheme from the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

(b) Dissemination Level: All statistical output for Census is done by the Data Dissemination Division of Statistics Canada. This division provides the Ontario Statistical Centre with the publications, microfilm and user summary tapes which contain Census information. In cases where the user's request cannot be filled by the data resources at the Centre, a special request is sent to the Data Dissemination Division. For these special tabulations, Statistics Canada uses the geocode data base. Because of the need for confidentiality, the latter is not available to the provincial focal points.

PART II - SOCIAL STATISTICS - SOURCES, TYPES, USES,
ACCESSIBILITY AND DISSEMINATION IN ONTARIO

As one can see from the title, we intend to cover a wide variety of topics in this section. However, they are interrelated in that they all concern social statistics - i.e. their origins, types, uses, accessibility and dissemination in the Ontario government framework. The information in this section was derived in two ways. First, it is based on our experience with hundreds of requests for social data. Secondly, it is based on the twenty-five interview-discussions we held during the summer.⁽⁶⁾

Statistics Canada is not the only source from which data users collect social statistics although certainly it is the major one. We have found that the Ontario statistics users draw on a wide range of other agencies for data as well. We shall consider each general data source separately, indicating, where possible, the most popular statistics and/or agencies within that source. Then, we shall go on to discuss the general applications of social statistics in Ontario. We will conclude with our observations concerning the accessibility and dissemination of social statistics. Please note that this section is meant to be the consolidated report on behalf of Ontario data users. For more detailed information on each individual ministry or agency, please refer to Part IV and Appendices C-F inclusive.

SOURCE - STATISTICS CANADA

(i) Census Field - Almost all the variables from the short-form Census have been requested at one time or another from the Ontario Statistical Centre. The most popular statistics have been those on geographic distribution of the population, age and sex structures and mother-tongue of any human population. We have also seen great interest in family and household compositions. From the Housing Census, the tenure and type of dwelling are the most popular social indicators requested.

Data from the long-form of the 1971 Census has been quite late in reaching the provincial focal points. In fact, the Ontario Statistical Centre is just beginning to disseminate information from it. Consequently, the following analysis of the most popular types of data is based on the statistical needs articulated in our interviews rather than on current request activity at the Centre.

In the area of demographic and social characteristics, ethnic origin, languages spoken, level of schooling and migration data appear to be most essential to our data users' needs. On the other hand, there is little interest in questions pertaining to country of birth, citizenship, period of immigration, fertility rates and vocational training. Such variables are not crucial to provincial statistical projects.

From the section on housing characteristics, the importance of statistics on type of heating equipment, type of fuel used, housing facilities, ownership of vacation homes and number of automobiles has been stressed. We have also seen great emphasis

on data related to mortgages, holders of first mortgages and rents paid on dwellings. The variables from the housing section which receive little attention are: age of dwelling, length of residency in dwelling, number of bedrooms, water supply and sewage disposal.

Finally, all questions concerning the economic characteristics of any population are vital for provincial statistical activities. For more details, please refer to the individual interviews in Part IV and the provincial tabulations in Appendices C-F inclusive.

(ii) Statistics Canada - Other: There is extensive use of data produced outside of the Census Field, but still within the Statistics Canada network. The following list shows which surveys or divisions are used on an on-going basis by the Ontario ministries. The number in parenthesis indicates the number of ministries and agencies (out of a total of twenty-five interviewed) that employ these statistical sources regularly:

Labour Force Surveys	(9)
Health & Welfare Division	(5)
(especially the Vital Statistics Section)	
Consumer Finance Surveys	(6)
Education, Science and Culture Division	(5)
(especially the Education Sub-Division)	
Family Expenditure Surveys (7)	(6)

As one can see, all these social data come from the Household and Institutional Statistics Field of Statistics Canada.

SOURCE - FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Almost every ministry or agency we spoke with cited the use of social statistics emanating from departments in the federal government. Each federal department was acknowledged as a source of data at least once or twice. Some, however, were more popular than others:

Department of Manpower and Immigration	(11)
Department of Regional Economic Expansion (D.R.E.E.)	(6)
Department of Industry, Trade & Commerce	(6)
Department of National Revenue	(6)
Department of Labour	(5)
Department of National Health & Welfare	(5)
Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation ⁽⁸⁾	(5)

SOURCE - ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

We found that all Ontario statistics users employ social data from other users within the provincial structure. In fact, notwithstanding the Census, the intra-provincial exchange seems to be the most vital source for the Ontario data users. The most-often-used social statistics come from the following ministries:

Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs (especially for population projections)	(21)
Ministry of Education	(10)
Ministry of Revenue (especially for assessment data)	(9)
Ministry of Labour	(7)
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	(7)
Ministry of Health	(6)
Ministry of Industry and Tourism	(6)
Ministry of Colleges and Universities ⁽⁹⁾	(6)

SOURCE - PRIVATE/BUSINESS SECTOR

In order to further augment their data bases, Ontario ministries often seek social statistics produced by the private/business sector. For example, the Financial Post Survey of Markets is used by eight of the ministries we

interviewed. Publications produced by the Chamber of Commerce, Sales Management Magazine and various professional associations (e.g. Ontario Dental Association, College of Surgeons, Pulp and Paper Association of Canada, etc.) are also consulted regularly.

The most popular sources of non-governmental social data are research studies. Often ministries sponsor university departments to conduct specific research projects. The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (O.I.S.E. - a quasi-governmental agency) is engaged in many research activities which require analysis of raw data supplied by the Ontario ministries. Many of these statistical studies are conducted for the purpose of educational planning (e.g. Qualified Manpower in Ontario Supply/Demand Relations, University Academic Staff Cost Models).

Finally, consulting firms produce (or are commissioned to produce) statistical data which can be useful to government projects. For example, Ontario Hydro has used the Canadata Division of Southern Publications Ltd. for information on housing construction and building permits. The Ministry of Industry and Tourism uses a monthly publication called "Trends of Business in Hotels", written by the management consulting firm, Laventhal, Krekstein, Horwath and Horwath. Sixteen out of twenty-five respondents said that they use research studies for their projects regularly. (10)

SOURCE - OTHER

Although some ministries receive social data from their counterparts in other provinces, they do not use this information on an on-going basis for their own programs,

but rather for comparative purposes.

There is also very little use of data from municipalities, probably because the Ministry of Revenue has replaced the former as the keeper of municipal assessment data.

USES OF SOCIAL STATISTICS

Social statistics have a broad spectrum of uses in the Ontario government. These vary according to the specific functional needs of each ministry and of each branch. Data are used as a basis for sample survey design; as a bench mark to check on-going studies and as a jumping-off point for further analysis. Social statistics are also used as background in reports and as a basis for analysis in original or modified form. While each of these uses was identified often in our interviews, the most consistent response was that social data are used mainly as general reference material. As such, the data are given application in a wide variety of governmental activities: research, policy-making, budgeting and planning and general administrative and operational tasks.

The data are analyzed considerably before they appear in reports. Analysis is conducted by the economists and statisticians in the research/planning-type branches in the ministries and agencies. We have found however, that, while modified statistics are included in publications, they are not given any further modification by those who read these reports. Here again, the data's function as a general reference tool is apparent.

Our interview subjects said that social statistics are important to carry out their projects; the administrative files of each ministry could not provide an adequate substitute for the statistical base supplied by Census, Statistics Canada, etc.

Despite this need for social statistics, it was surprising to learn that the dollar expenditures allocated to specific projects which use social data are usually small (less than \$20,000). However, when the ministry representatives considered what consequences might result if the data were ignored and a wrong decision were made, they agreed that the cost could conceivably run into billions of dollars.

ACCESSIBILITY TO SOCIAL STATISTICS

In Part I of this report, we described the process by which Census data is accessed through the Census Unit of the Ontario Statistical Centre. Apart from the Census though, social statistics are not retrieved in any formal manner.

Some Ontario ministries are on the mailing list for all Statistics Canada publications. However, when special tabulations or explanations are required, it is most common for the user to go directly to the producer for facile access to the data. We have found that statistical users in the Ontario government have established good working relationships with their counter-parts, either in Statistics Canada or in the federal government. As we have stated before, the Census Unit in Ontario encourages these direct contacts

between the provincial and federal levels of government. Because this communications network works effectively, Ontario ministries make little use of the Regional Office of Statistics Canada or Information Canada.

DISSEMINATION OF SOCIAL STATISTICS

Once again notwithstanding the Census, the dissemination of social data to Ontario ministries or agencies is usually on a request, rather than a regular basis. This is perhaps because the personal contact system between users and producers works so efficiently. Similarly, once data arrive at the various ministries, their internal distribution is done only on request.

However, the branches or agencies that employ statistics are usually small and informal enough to make the communication and exchange of statistical material quite easy.

Finally, data are often sent to points outside the particular ministry or agency that is doing the analyses.

The major external users include: other Ontario ministries or agencies, libraries, university students, municipal boards of education, regional offices affiliated with the ministry or agency, and the federal government. Distribution is determined via regular mailing lists and ad hoc requests.

PART III - A LOOK AT THE PAST ... A VIEW TO THE FUTURE

In this section we examine the complaints and future needs of Ontario statistical users. During our interviews, it was these two subjects that generated the most reaction and discussion. In both cases several recurring themes emerged, which led us to conclude that, despite the wide divergence of their statistical needs, our interviewees do in fact share their basic complaints about the current data framework and their perceived needs for future data variables.

COMPLAINTS

(a) Census - The delay in Census data production was the most urgent complaint we heard. It was also the most consistent one; a majority of the interview participants labelled it their primary complaint with the Census. It has been suggested that one reason for the slowness of statistical output might be that the Census form itself is overloaded with questions. This causes a burden on the Census masterfile which, in turn, retards the data publication process. Furthermore, the data are only available every five or ten years, thus making up-to-date statistical information a rare commodity.

In Part II, we said that social data from the Census is used mainly for general reference purposes. Therefore, most data users in Ontario would agree that the variables derived from the Census should be limited to those that can be used as benchmark material (i.e. those questions that will indicate long-term trends for the user; e.g. population, labour force,

occupation, education, income distribution). Other more specific or short-term variables could be collected on a more frequent bases either by surveys or administrative files.

While Ontario users of social statistics would agree that they need as many socio-economic indicators as possible for their research and planning activities, they realize that the Census must not be regarded as the sole source for all data needs. Indeed, the fact that the Census is overloaded with questions perhaps explains why the publication of Census statistics is so slow.

Some respondents also complained that the Census is too historically-oriented. Some data on time-series are no longer necessary for current users' needs. (e.g. questions on the age of the dwelling, flushed toilets, pipe-running water). If they are still deemed useful, these statistics could just as well be collected via surveys or administrative files rather than via the Census.

(b) Census Tabulation Program - In its standard tabulation form, the Census fails to provide detailed information for small geographic areas. For instance, although the Census subdivision and the municipality geographic levels are most useful to data users, the regular Census form does not supply adequate details for these two types of areas. There were fourteen complaints about this discrepancy. Because of this void in Ontario's data base, many Census requests have to be processed through computers using either summary tapes or the geocode data base. This procedure is both costly and time-consuming.

(c) Other Statistics - The Census is not the only national questionnaire that lacks fine enough geographic breakdowns. Several interview participants stated that Statistics Canada and other government agencies produce regular surveys and statistics with the same geographic shortcomings. Provincial or regional data are given while it is data at the sub-provincial level that is needed (eg. for the Labour Force Survey, Consumer Finance Surveys, etc.).

(d) Census vs. Census - Two major problems are evident to data users who must make comparisons among several Censuses of Population. First, there is a gross lack of comparability of terms from one Census to the next. Definitions of variables change due to modifications that are made in their standard classifications during inter-censal years. This is particularly apparent in the areas of industrial and occupational classifications. Secondly, there is a lack of commonality in the geographic breakdowns used by each Census; this, due to the fact that boundary changes occur during the inter-censal years at the enumeration area, municipality and county levels.

Ontario data users do understand why terms and geographic boundaries change from one census to the next. However, comprehension of the situation does not compensate for the problems it presents to the economists and statisticians who must reconcile these changes on a day-to-day basis in their work.

(e) Census vs. other statistics - Data users are faced with the same types of problems here as they were in subsection (d) above. The terms used by the Census differ greatly from the

terms used by other social data surveys. For example, the Census defines the minimum age for qualification as a member of the labour force as fifteen years. On the other hand, the Labour Force survey sets its minimum age at fourteen. The problems in comparing data between these two publications are obvious.

Using statistics from the Census and from other statistical sources exposes once again the problem of comparing geographic breakdowns. Each source of social data (eg. Census, Statistics Canada, administrative files of federal departments, etc.) uses a different geographic breakdown model as the basis for its data collection. Identifying and adjusting these differences in order to make legitimate comparisons is often difficult and, at times, impossible.

Yet another difficulty in comparing one data source to another in the existing statistical framework is that of reconciling varying time references. The Ministry of Colleges and Universities, for example, suffers greatly from this problem; it must face surveys which use either the calendar or the fiscal or the academic definition of the word "year".

We conclude this onslaught of complaints with one constructive suggestion: We recommend that a dictionary be written for the sole purpose of documenting the changes (and commonalities wherever possible) occurring in the terms (i.e. definitions, geographic breakdowns and time references) used by all Census and Statistics Canada publications. Such a journal would be a welcome aid to Ontario data users. (11)

FUTURE NEEDS

The Ontario focal point realizes that the main thrust of this Census Long-Range Planning study is directed at the present uses and distribution of existing statistics, rather than at the future needs of data users. At the same time however, two questions in the discussion outline that we used in our interviews were constructed to elicit some response concerning the future realm of social statistics. ("What changes would you like to see occur in social data collection and distribution in Canada?" "Do you see your ministries or agencies needs for social data changing within the next decade or so? If yes, in what way?")

The people we interviewed were very interested in the content of future data sources, particularly that of the 1981 Census. Because of this interest we got some very constructive suggestions from them regarding their future needs. To repeat, however, the emphasis of this study is on current data procedures and not on the future needs of data users. Therefore, at this time we shall provide only a preliminary account of the future needs of Ontario statistics users. However, it is our hope that the Long-Range Planning Group will conduct further consultations with the provinces in order to discuss the actual content of the 1981 Census.

Briefly then, the Ontario data users speculate the need for more statistical details in three major fields:

- (a) Statistics on the movement of the population -
 - (i) Despite the fact that some data already exist on the journey to work (place of residence vs. place of work),

statistical users show an interest in receiving this information more frequently. (ii) Users also hope that the present trend of improving migration flows information at the intraprovincial level will continue. This hope is emphasized because of the limited use of migration data produced by the regional statistics division from the National Revenue files.

(iii) Finally, recent problems arising from the energy crisis and parking shortages in large metropolitan areas can be solved only if transportation planners have an ample supply of statistics on the modes and patterns of transportation in the province.

(b) Statistics on consumer expenditures and the availability and costs of goods - In Part II of this report we observed the popularity of the Consumer Finance and Family Expenditure Surveys. The Ontario data users hope that such surveys will expand in the areas of population and data detail coverage and frequency. Users have also indicated the need for more data on the availability and prices of goods (e.g. housing).

(c) Recreation and leisure-time activities -- The recent development of flexible working hours is seen as a trend that will continue in the decades to come. Ontario planners will therefore need an increasing amount of accurate statistics on shift-work, staggered hours and recreation and leisure-time activities. Only with a sound data base on these changing life-styles will planners be able to predict future recreational needs. (12)

PART IV - INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW SUMMARIES

Thus far, the first three parts of this report have covered most of the questions contained in the Long-Range Planning Discussion Outline. There are, however, some sections of the questionnaire that have not yet been discussed. These sections are: the social data produced by each ministry or agency, the actual use each makes of all social statistics, the dependency on this data for specific projects, the dollar expenditures involved and the internal and external distribution of the data. The information given on these topics was so different for each discussion we had, that to relate them in generalities would be an injustice to both the interview participants and the Census Long-Range Planning Group.

We therefore now reproduce the twenty-five individual commentaries we recorded on these topics.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Social Data Produced by this Ministry: A great deal of social data are collected by this ministry. There are several design research studies and gravity flow models available in the ministry's library.

The Household Recreation Survey is an investigation into the recreational activities, income and changing attitudes (regarding recreation) of people in 32,000 households in Ontario.

Finally, the Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Planning Study (TORPS) is an interministerial effort being conducted by the Ministries of Natural Resources, Industry and Tourism,

Transportation and Communications, Community and Social Services and Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. It is considered to be the most sophisticated and comprehensive recreation participation study yet carried out in Canada. Some examples of the tables included in TORPS are listed below:

Percent Participation by Household Income for 10 Selected Activities

Average Free Time and Recreational Time Per Day by Time Period

Percent Participation by Education of Respondent for Weekend or Vacation Trips During Past 12 Months

Rank Order of Most Preferred Activities (13)

Actual Use of the Data: The Ontario government plans to use TORPS to develop and improve provincial recreation programs.

Social statistics are considered to be essential to the research and operational activities of the Ministry of Natural Resources. Social data are put to the following uses: (a) general reference material; for example, in order to determine the future supply locations of industrial timber, the ministry needs data on the nature of ownership of the woodlands and the use made of that land. From such information, the ministry can determine whether certain woodlands will be a dependable source of industrial timber in the future (as opposed to being a private recreation supply for the land-owner).

(b) background data in reports; for instance, the ministry's Park Planning Branch uses social data as background for its marketing analysis studies on parks (e.g. who goes to each park, how long people stay there, etc.).

(c) jumping-off point for further analysis; Census data is combined with population projections (from the Ministry of TEIGA) and recreational behaviour data (from the Ministry of Natural Resources) to project future recreation needs and for long-range policy planning.

(d) creating expenditure projections and expenditure ceilings on individual parks; demographic variables from the Census are used in this task.

(e) determining the types of employment to stimulate in small areas; population, economic and employment/unemployment data for small geographic areas are retrieved from the Census to establish government-assistance priorities in under-developed communities.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar Expenditures: This ministry obviously considers social data essential to its activities.

The Park Planning Branch has a \$15 million annual budget. The dollar allocations on recreation vary according to actual need and public/political pressure to develop any particular area. Each project conducted by the ministry is given a budget appropriate to its needs. Therefore, the costs involved in each project which utilizes social data vary considerably.

Internal/External Data Distribution:

The ministry does not have a formal policy concerning data distribution. However, the distribution procedure works quite well. The Policy Research Branch receives all Census data;

memos concerning data acquisitions are circulated and the data are distributed upon request. The ministry library also circulates new acquisitions lists for the reports and surveys it receives. Certain reports published by the ministry are sent regularly to all field offices and to external users upon request. (e.g. Annual Report, Annual Statistical References, Commercial Fish Harvest and Mill Production Reports). Each branch director controls his/her own external data distribution. The data are often modified and a charge for the material is often levied. The main external users of the Ministry of Natural Resources' data and reports are: libraries, consulting firms, Ontario ministries, government bookstore and students.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by this Ministry:

In 1974, the Ministry of Labour maintains twenty-four statistical files. Several of these contain social (especially demographic) data:

Hired farm workers in Ontario - Survey of Wages and Hours of Work

Summer Employment of Ontario Secondary School Students - 1969

Survey of Stationary Engineers

Wages, Hours and Overtime Pay Provisions in Selected Industries, 1971-1973 (14)

The ministry also produces ad hoc surveys and reports.

Actual Use of the Data: The Research Branch of the Ministry of Labour is involved in three types of activities:

- (a) conducting special projects for policy development,
- (b) producing information for general project use and

(c) developing various programs for the ministry. Such activities can manifest themselves in any one of four program areas in the ministry, i.e. Safety, Labour Standards, Labour Relations or Human Rights. In each of these program areas, social data are most essential in program planning and evaluation.

Data from the Census are often used to determine the need for ministry to conduct its own surveys. However, because the problems and questions facing the Ministry of Labour are so specific, Census data can only be used as a general reference. In this function, they are simply a means to an end.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: The Ministry of Labour usually spends less than \$20,000 on projects which incorporate social statistics. However, when asked about the losses that might be incurred if there were an insufficient supply of social data, the ministry's representative agreed that the amount could be in the hundreds of thousands.

Internal/External Data Distribution: Once again, this ministry hasn't got a formal policy on internal data distribution. Information is sent to those who might be interested in its subject matter. Further distribution is done on request.

The Information Branch receives (original or modified) social data from the Research Branch and distributes it on request. The confidentiality regulations written into the federal Labour Statistics Act are, of course, respected.

Individual branch directors maintain their own mailing lists for the distribution of their reports. The price, if any, is on a cost-recovery basis. Main users of Ministry of Labour data are: universities, personnel managers and unions.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Data Produced by the Ministry of Community and Social Services: This ministry has a full-fledged Statistics Bureau with a Chief Statistician, Data Analysts, Statistical Consultants and a support staff. It is clear then, that statistical research plays an important role in its activities. Among the many social statistical files by this ministry are the following:

Religious Breakdowns
Ethnocultural Maps of Toronto
Immigration Statistics
Long Term Study Aging
Monthly Statistical Bulletin
Central Directory of Ethnic Groups in Ontario Data Bank⁽¹⁵⁾

In addition to these files, the ministry also produces a Management Statistics Review, a Municipal Code Book and municipal welfare statistics.

Actual Use of the Data: Social statistics have been used mainly for background material in reports and as the basis for analysis in original or modified form.

Dependency of Special Projects on Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: Although the level of statistical research activity is quite high within this ministry, the actual use of social data from external sources has not been as prevalent as it could be. The Ministry of Community and Social Services feels it lacks the 'right kinds' of data from these sources.

The dollar expenditures involved in research projects based on social statistics are difficult to estimate because the money for each project is spread over several bureaus in the ministry.

Internal/External Data Distribution: Since there is no formal policy on internal data distribution, the Research Branch of the ministry takes charge of the procedure. This branch is also the focal point for all the analyses and consultation done with statistical data in the ministry.

All regular publications are distributed immediately to the ministry's managers and directors. The social data in these reports appear in modified, rather than original form.

External data distribution is done through regular mailing lists, through ad hoc requests to the ministry (to the Research or Communications Branch) or through the ministry's library. In executing this function, the ministry is careful to protect the confidentiality of its information.

The major external users of this ministry's data are: regional directors, politicians, municipal officials, the federal government, libraries, students and the Children's Aid Society. There is no charge for the information they receive.

MINISTRY OF TREASURY, ECONOMICS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

- OFFICE OF ECONOMIC POLICY (Economic Analysis & Policy Planning Branches)

Social Data Produced by this Office: The Office of Economic Policy is more concerned with the analyses of raw data that it is with the production of these statistics. One major

social statistical output of the Office is the annual population projections for Ontario. These estimates, which incorporate Census statistics, are employed by a majority of Ontario data users.

Actual Use of the Data: The Economic Policy Division of the Ministry of TEIGA describes its functions in this way:

"This program provides for analysis and evaluation of social and economic developments in Ontario, Canada and elsewhere for their short-, medium-and long-term consequences. It provides medium and long-range policy advice to ministries and the Joint Committee on Economic Policy to effect structural and other changes in the provincial economy."

The Office of Economic Policy is therefore a project-oriented unit; the specific applications of social data depend entirely on the nature of each project. The projects undertaken span a wide range of policy programs where economic statistical analyses are necessary for ultimate decision - making.

It is fair to say then, that raw social statistics have a primary function as a benchmark to check on-going studies being conducted in the Economic Analysis and Policy Planning Branches of the Ministry of TEIGA. The data have secondary uses as background material for reports and as the basis for further analyses. (The 'Population Estimates' are good examples of this latter use.).

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: It is obvious that social data are essential to the operations of the Office of Economic Policy. However, the representatives with whom we spoke stressed that, whenever the necessary data is unavailable from external sources,

their economists can improvise a workable data base on their own.

Finally, while the dollar expenditure on each project is less than \$20,000, the impact of any project might be worth billions of dollars.

Internal/External Data Distribution: The Office of Economic Policy has statistical clerks who store all statistical data coming into the unit. However, since the Economic Analysis and Policy Planning Branches contain a small number of people, communication is easy and most data are distributed according to project interest. Strictly confidential data have a limited internal distribution.

External data distribution is usually handled via mailing lists. The population projections, for instance, are sent to every ministry and government-affiliated agency in Ontario and to the federal government. The Quarterly Economic Forecasts are also circulated in this way (to Research Directors, Deputy Ministers, etc.). Some publications are sent out through the individual branches or through the Information Branch of the Ministry of TEIGA.

Main users of the analysed data emanating from the Office of Economic Policy are: other Ontario ministries, libraries, universities and the federal government.

MINISTRY OF REVENUE

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by this Ministry:

The Ministry of Revenue has a unique function in the Ontario government framework. It supplies 'administrative support services to the various operating programs within the Province'. The Revenue Division administers Ontario's many tax acts. By the very nature of these functions, the Ministry of Revenue makes little use of either the Census or any other external data source. Instead, it relies on its own large data base. Among its statistical files are the following:

Assessment of Land and Improvements -
Basis of Land Tax Levy
O.H.C. Statistics
H.O.M.E. Mortgage Individual
Mortgage File
Public Housing Present Tenant File⁽¹⁶⁾

Of course, the Assessment Division of the ministry maintains all municipal assessment data now.

Actual Use of the Data: Data is used for revenue forecasting and for perceiving changes in taxation policy.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data: With one exception, social data from external sources are not important to the Ministry of Revenue. The exception to this is data from the Department of National Revenue, which the ministry uses for revenue forecasting. There is little reference to the Census, except to its basic breakdowns.

Internal/External Data Distribution: Since most of the ministry's data are confidential, their circulation is restricted to within the ministry itself. The confidentiality of individual tax returns is legally protected by security provisions written into the tax acts.

The most regular external distribution of the ministry's data is to Statistics Canada. Other Ontario ministries and potential service industrialists also approach the Revenue Research Branch quite often.

Corporate tax data, gasoline gallonage data and aggregative sample income tax data (at the municipality level) are available to the public upon request. Once again, the confidentiality of individual returns is protected.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by this Ministry:

The Ministry of Health maintains about eighty different statistical files. Some originate within the ministry itself, while others are generated at local levels. Several of these files contain social data. For example:

Admissions of Psychiatric In-Patient Facilities
Nursing Assistant Manpower
Census Data Sheet
Crippled Children (Vital Information and History)
Computer Assisted School Health - CASH Program
O.H.I.P. (Enrolment and Medical Information)
Physician Manpower (17)

Actual Use of the Data: The representatives at the interview indicated that the data received by the Ministry of Health are used as general reference material, as background data in reports, as the basis for further analysis, as the jumping-off point for further study, as the basis for sample survey design and as the benchmark to check on-going studies. In addition, the social statistics have a definite impact on policy and program planning in the Ministry of Health (e.g. the strategic and tactical planning of health service programmes).

Dependency of Special Projects on Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: Social statistics are crucial to the research and operational activities of the ministry.

For example, the Metropolitan Toronto Hospital Planning Council is currently making use of 'standards of housing' data for a study on the relationship between hospitalized morbidity and mortality patterns and the socio-economic status of the population (at the census tract level). The opinion was expressed that, as the number of District Health Councils increases, so will the need for these studies.

Social data in the area of population by age and sex are used in determining the numbers and types of beds needed in Ontario health institutions.

Data on educational enrolment, graduate statistics (including graduate-migration) are used in manpower studies in the ministry.

The Ministry of Health has a \$2 billion budget. Ministry representatives expressed the opinion that the money now being spent on research and computer technology is one-tenth of the amount needed for optimal effectiveness.

Internal/External Data Distribution:

The Research and Analysis and the Information Systems Divisions are responsible for most of the reports published by the Ministry of Health. Although each branch has its own mailing lists, the Communications Branch is in charge of general external data distribution. Special requests made by external data users are costed and are subject to review by the ministry's Information Committee before the data are processed for release.

The major external users of Ministry of Health data are: medical schools, university libraries, students and the provincial and federal governments.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by this Ministry:

Among the many statistical files maintained by the Ministry of Education are the following social statistical records:

Curriculum Statistics - Secondary Schools
Ontario Grade 13 Registration File
September School Reports -
Elementary, Secondary and Private (18)

Actual Use of the Data: The Chief Statistical Officer outlined four major applications of social data in the Ministry of Education. Statistics are used: (a) in the assessment of trends in programs in order to support and assist in policy decisions; (b) in analyzing the movement of students both internationally and inter-provincially; (c) in determining the extent to which special instruction is needed before immigrant children can enter regular English-or French-speaking classes; (d) in determining and analysing social indicators in education.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data: One excellent example of the extensive use of social data on specific projects is the current study of social indicators in education. The study was initiated by the Economic Council of Canada and is being assisted by the Ontario Ministry of Education.

It is now believed that retention rates or level of completion rates are insufficient measures of educational progress. Consequently, educational indicators are being developed to

measure this progress. These indicators are defined as being the attributes or skills that the individual internalizes as a result of the education system.

The sources of data being used for the study are predominantly social: chronological data from the provinces and school boards and data from individual test results from the Ottawa and Etobicoke Boards of Education.

Internal/External Data Distribution: The individual branches of the Ministry of Education control the internal dissemination of their data. Their policies on this matter vary considerably from one branch to another.

The Data Analysis Branch acts as a library and communications centre for the circulation of acquisition lists within the ministry.

Reports published by the Ministry of Education are listed in the Legislative Library. Notification of such reports are sent to all Ontario ministries. Finally, there is a mechanized mailing list for regular external distribution points. Main users of such materials (i.e., reports, extractions from raw data and analysed data) include school boards and university registrars.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by this Ministry: The Ministry of Housing does not publish any social data.

Actual Use of the Data: Social statistics are used to prepare policy reports, to study on-site conditions of public housing

units and to provide the basis for further analysis.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data: The Ministry of Housing considers the social data provided by the Census and Statistics Canada essential to its research activities. For example, the Ministry's Survey and Statistics Group is currently using these data sources for its studies on housing needs. The collection of the necessary statistics would be impossible without the aid of the federal agencies.

Internal/External Data Distribution: The ministry's Policy Development Branch circulates data within its framework. There is a free exchange of data between the ministry and the Ontario Development Corporation. The latter produces a document called Corporate Statistics (a compilation of public housing data) which the ministry uses regularly.

Since this ministry is a policy development and supportive secretariat, it does not publish information for external use.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TOURISM

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by this Ministry: The Ministry of Industry and Tourism is very active in statistical research. It is participating in the inter-ministerial Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Study (TORPS) which was described in the resumé on the Ministry of Natural Resources. The ministry has published the Ontario Tourism Statistical Handbook. This booklet contains tables on types and numbers of visitors, visitor expenditures, tourist establishments, recreational activities and tourism promotional activity in Ontario. The ministry has also published the Metropolitan Toronto Marketing Plan which includes many statistics on the modes of

transportation and the types of activities of visitors in Toronto. The Travel Research Branch of the ministry has produced several reports including the following:

Analysis of Ontario Cottage Survey
U.S. Auto Exit Study, 1969
Western European Travel to Canada and Ontario, 1970
Ontario Tourist Establishment Occupancy,
January and July, 1971(19)

In addition, the Ministry of Industry and Tourism maintains several statistical files on industry, recreation, tourism and trade.

Actual Use of the Data: Social data have a broad scope of application in the Ministry of Industry and Tourism. They are used to analyze potential markets in certain industries (e.g. hotel industry). They are also used as a basis upon which to generate policy (for example, statistics have shown a current preference by Canadians to travel abroad. Such a trend if it continues, will undoubtedly affect tourism legislation and the tourist industry in Ontario). Data are also used to tap public attitudes towards policies and legislation.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar Expenditures - Both the Industry Research and Tourism Research Branch representatives stressed the importance of social statistics to their projects. Without them, they stated, reports and policies would be unreliable because neither would be linked to the real activities and opinions of the public.

Most of the ministry's projects incorporate social statistics. The budget on any one project is usually less than \$100,000, while the impact of it can be worth millions of dollars.

Internal/External Data Distribution:

The internal circulation of data is conducted either by the ministry library or by the individual branch directors. The Industry, Tourism and Trade Research Branches are all responsible for the analyses of raw data. Since these branches have small staffs the exchange of data is informal and easy.

The external distribution of reports is handled either by the ministry's general mailing list or by the Ontario government bookstore. However, external data users who require very detailed data and analyses prefer to go directly to the ministry's three research branches for information. The major external users of this ministry's data are: potential industries, existing industries, industrial consultants, professors and students.

MINISTRY OF COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by this Ministry:

The Ministry of Colleges and Universities is very internally-oriented; approximately 80% of its research activities is based on the data it generates itself. In 1974, this ministry maintained thirty-two statistical files, many of which being of the social genre:

Ontario Student Award File
University Enrolment Data
Biographical Data File for Testing
Ontario Scholarships
Apprenticeship Masterfile (20)

The ministry is also active in creating forecasting enrolment models and in conducting employment surveys on post-secondary school graduates.

There is an interdependent relationship between this ministry and Statistics Canada. The former must supply the federal

agency with social data on all Ontario colleges and adult-training courses; in return, Statistics Canada must provide the provincial agency with social data on all universities and their students. In this, the Ministry of Colleges and Universities is just as much a producer as it is a user of social statistics.

Actual Use of the Data: The Statistics Branch of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities uses basic data from the Census (i.e. population, age breakdowns, language, ethnicity, occupation, labour force) as socio-economic indicators for projecting enrolment figures for high schools and post-secondary institutions.

Social statistics are also used as the basis for governmental financial assistance to colleges and universities; the ministry grants monies on the basis of student enrolment figures.

Finally, social data are used to measure the quality of programs of study in community colleges. The ministry must give its approval to any new courses initiated in the province's many community colleges.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: Because of the nature of the current academic grants system, a sound social data base is crucial to the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. The ministry itself is also under the obligation of collecting statistics because of the federal-provincial fiscal transfer arrangements for education.

Clearly, this ministry could not execute its planning directives vis à vis post-secondary education without a reliable supply of social data.

The Ministry of Colleges and Universities pays approximately \$800 million per annum in operating grants to Ontario colleges and universities. (21)

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by this Ministry: As of January, 1974, the Ministry of the Environment had an inventory of two-hundred research projects either completed or under way. The vast amounts of data used and/or generated from these projects include statistics on the effluents and quality of water and air, waste management, pesticide control services. Although most projects are based on chemical research, they have social implications in that they aim at improving the environment.

The ministry also maintains comprehensive files on people involved in environment control. (eg. licensed pesticide exterminators and vendors, registered custom sprayers and water well drillers in the province (22)).

Actual Use of the Data: In the Ministry of the Environment, social data are basically used as benchmarks to check on-going studies. When the data base on recreation areas increases, the ministry will use this data to determine the number of people who come in contact with each polluted lake or river in Ontario. From such information the ministry could analyse the needs for pollution control programs in each area.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: The Ministry of the Environment uses social data from the Census mainly as a benchmark for forecasting economic growth. This being the case, one might say that the ministry's use of social data has not yet been fully realized. This is partially due to the fact that the ministry is a relatively new one to the Ontario government.

Internal/External Data Distribution: There is very little distribution of raw data within the ministry. However, studies are distributed internally.

Although social data is not distributed externally, the ministry does have an Information Services Branch which provides information to the media and to the public. Of course, the ministry is responsible for the daily 'Air-Quality Index' as well.

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER & COMMERCIAL RELATIONS - OFFICE OF THE
REGISTRAR GENERAL

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by this Office: The Office of the Registrar General keeps statistical files on the annual Ontario birth, death and marriage registrations.⁽²³⁾ The Registrar General's office is also the central collection agency for all municipal registration forms. These data are then compiled into the annual Vital Statistics report. One must remember, however, that the production of this report is only one segment of the many responsibilities given to the Registrar's office.

Actual Use of the Data: The Office of the Registrar General is charged with the duty of being the keeper of all vital statistics for the province. As such, it is responsible for supplying such data, in tabulation form, to all users of this information in the Ontario government.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar Expenditures: Of course, the annual Vital Statistics report incorporates a vast amount of social data. It is, in fact, a social statistical document. Each annual report costs approximately \$100,000 in salary and printing expenses.

Statistics Canada data is of secondary importance to the projects conducted by the Office of the Registrar General. However, there is no hesitation to contact the federal bureau for special requests.

Internal/External Data Distribution: The Vital Statistics report is distributed upon request and at no charge. The 1973 edition has an interesting distribution control device: Each copy of the report contains a card-insert questionnaire. Recipients of the report are asked to evaluate the tables found in the 1973 edition and to suggest the tables they'd like to see in future editions. One portion of the questionnaire is a request card for the 1974 report. People who do not return the questionnaire will not receive the 1974 report.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by this Ministry: The Ministry of Transportation and Communications actively pursues social data that can contribute to its research and planning activities. The Municipal Planning Branch, for example, maintains a file called "Land Use Inventory Data". This file contains detailed land use data on population, employment, dwelling units, acreage and parking. (24) The ministry also conducts series of road-side interviews in order to gather origin-destination and purpose-of-trip data. In 1972, the ministry conducted an air passenger survey and it is currently participating in the Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Planning Study (TORPS).

Actual Use of the Data: The ministry uses social statistics for transportation planning, researching for planning standards, updating area studies, providing historical trends in order to make projections and determining public attitudes towards modes of transportation.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data: The ministry conducts transportation network studies which depend heavily on social data. These studies determine corridor needs for cars, buses, trains and aircraft. The long-range planning forecasts and policy decisions which emerge from such studies have a definite impact on the social and ecological make-up of the community. One illustration of the importance of social data for planning can be seen in the example of the Mennonite community in Waterloo. Research showed the predominant use of horse-drawn buggies by the Mennonites. To accommodate these vehicles, especially wide-shouldered roads were constructed.

Internal/External Data Distribution: The internal distribution of data is left to the discretion of branch directors. Project teams distribute their reports to all branches of the ministry. Statistical tapes (containing both raw and analyzed data) are stored for general use at the ministry's computer centre and many branches maintain their own data banks as well. Of course, all reports produced by the ministry's staff are put into the library.

The availability of data and/or reports to the public depends on the confidentiality status of the particular information. Notification of every new non-confidential report is given to the Legislative Library.

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications has its own printing facilities. The charge for data and reports is based on cost-recovery.

MINISTRY OF TREASURY, ECONOMICS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS -
TAXATION AND FISCAL POLICY BRANCH

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by this Branch: This branch is concerned with costing various policy programs in order to assist in the decision-making process. Consequently, most internally-generated statistics focus on this activity. An annual consumer expenditures survey is currently being designed and the Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch hopes that other government ministries and agencies will contribute to this project.

Actual Use of the Data: The social data are used mainly as a basis for analysis in original or modified form and as a salient point for further analysis.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: Social data is essential to the activities of this branch. For example, the simulation model of the Canada and Quebec pension plans relied on population data from the Census. The study on the guaranteed income for the elderly also utilized social data.

The dollar expenditure for statistical up-keep in this branch of the Ministry of TEIGA is about \$100,000 per annum. However, the monetary impact of policy projects which use social data is valued as high as \$700 million per year.

Internal/External Data Distribution: There is very little circulation of the raw data used by the Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch. Consequently, the branch does not have a formal policy on data dissemination. Certainly, the analytical reports (eg. policy analysis, costing reports), which are based on raw statistics, are sent to the other branches of TEIGA, to the minister and to the other ministries in Ontario. These reports, as well as tax studies and White Papers produced by the branch, are sent out via a master mailing list which includes all libraries and universities in the province.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by the Commission: The Commission maintains a detailed file containing the name, address, age, social insurance number, ministry, salary, position title and date of hiring of each Ontario civil servant. The only analysis done on these raw statistics are gross aggregations on sex and salary distributions. These statistics are published in an annual Civil Service Commission report.

Actual Use of the Data: The social data are used as general reference material, as a basis for sample survey design and as background data in reports.

Dependency of Special Projects on Social Data: Social data hasn't been crucial to the Commission's projects yet because it has mainly been concerned with the effect of policies on employees and with organizational studies.

Internal/External Data Distribution: There isn't a policy vis à vis internal data distribution. There is a Director of Communications who is in charge of mailing any reports generated by the Commission for public use (e.g. The Annual Civil Service Commission Report). The Research Branch usually confines distribution of its reports to the person(s) that requested it. Finally, the Commission has a reciprocal agreement with the federal government for all salary survey reports.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by this Ministry: Except for the statistics on the number of people that consume energy, the ministry's own data are not of a social nature. The consumption statistics are based on information from the natural gas and oil industries and from Statistics Canada.

The ministry produces annual and quarterly reports on all aspects of the energy industry.

Actual Use of the Data: The data are used as general reference material, as background data in reports and as a basis for further analysis. Because the Ministry of Energy is policy-oriented, research activities are geared at producing policy

proposals. Social statistics are incorporated into this effort.

A second function of the ministry is the documentation of energy consumption. Such a task could not be accomplished without the use of social data.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: Social statistics are important to the Ministry of Energy only when its specific projects require the use of such data. They were vital, for example, when the ministry produced a policy paper on the need for trained manpower. The ministry's co-ordinator of the Information and Analysis Branch predicts an increased use of social data if the future brings an increased emphasis on energy conservation.

Although most individual projects are costed at less than \$10,000, the impact of a wrong decision based on that project might be costed at \$10 million.

Internal/External Data Distribution: A policy concerning internal data distribution is currently under review. In the meantime, individual project reports are distributed according to interest.

Annual and quarterly energy consumption reports are circulated, at no cost, by a mailing list. The major recipients of these reports are the oil and gas industries, consulting firms in Canada and the U.S.A., students, libraries, federal and provincial agencies and other provincial governments.

MINISTRY OF TREASURY, ECONOMICS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

- REGIONAL PLANNING BRANCH

Actual Use of the Data: The Regional Planning Branch uses social data as a background for planners' reports. Statistics are interpreted by consultants who can then make planning projections. Clearly, social data are crucial for special projects, projections and planning studies proposals. The Branch's goal in these endeavours is to devise recommendations and plans for development within the five planning regions of Ontario.

Dependency of Special Projects on Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: Of course, special projects rely a great deal on social data. However, because the Regional Planning Branch recommends, rather than implements these projects, the costs involved are difficult to gauge.

Internal/External Distribution of Data: The Regional Planning Branch receives massive amounts of statistical data from Census, Statistics Canada and other sources.

All statistical information received by this branch is sent to one statistics officer. He sends some of this data to the Ministry of TEIGA Library for general use. This officer notifies all the Regional Planning Branch staff of the acquisition of new data. He sometimes does analyses on the statistics at his disposal. The statistics officer is the official contact point to Statistics Canada and to the Ontario Statistical Centre.

In addition to the statistics officer, every professional within the branch receives requests from external data users. The main outside users are university students, the municipalities,

private companies and developers. These requests are either filled or given further referral. Any projections must be approved by the Policy Planning Branch before they are released.

THE CABINET OFFICE

Actual Use of the Data: It is the function of the Policy and Priorities Board of the Cabinet Office to maintain broad government goals and to monitor Ontario's Multi-year Plan. To meet these expectations, the Board's researchers must be aware of the implications of all programming proposals which emanate from every ministry. Consequently, they must use each and every data base available for research, analysis, background reference and benchmark purposes.

Raw data are often analyzed and/or modified by the Policy and Priorities Board for research purposes.

Dependency of Specific Projection Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: Social data are absolutely vital to the activities of the Board. There isn't any substitute for the statistical base provided by the Census and by Statistics Canada. For example, in monitoring the Multi-Year Plan, in giving policy advice to politicians and in the decision-making process, the economic indicators supplied by Statistics Canada are indispensable.

The impact of policy decisions based, at least partially on social data, can be worth billions of dollars.

Internal/External Data Distribution: One research assistant is the sole recipient and distributor of all social data for the Cabinet Office.

Material is distributed regularly to all analysts on the Board, although other staff in the Cabinet Office request data from time to time. The data may be disseminated in original form, but quite often they are cross-classified for more expedient interpretation.

The Cabinet Office does not publish reports for external circulation.

THE ONTARIO ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by the Council: The objectives of the Ontario Economic Council require the analysis, rather than the production of raw data.

Actual Use of the Data: The Ontario Economic Council uses social statistics as a benchmark to check on-going studies, as a salient point for further analysis, as background material for reports and as a basis for analysis.

The Council is in the process of planning several research projects which will use social data. Among these are: a project on the determinants of the distribution of medical services personnel, a study on the distribution of disposable family income and an inquiry into the distribution of the benefits of secondary and post-secondary financing in Ontario.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: The Ontario Economic Council foresees a great importance in the role of social statistics for its research projects. This importance has not yet been fully realized due to the recent re-organization of staff and research directives within the Council.

Currently, individual projects cost about \$20,000. The impact of any one project on the economic condition of Ontario may be valued at billions of dollars.

Internal/External Data Distribution: Since the entire staff of the O.E.C. is small in number and totally involved in research activities, there will not be a communications problem in disseminating the data.

Data might be modified or analyzed before distribution in order to preserve confidentiality.

Examples of the types of publications which are sent to ministries and public bookstores are the Ontario Economic Council research monographs and Council-sponsored conference reports. Neither of these needs the endorsement of the Council in order to be published; the Council staff encompasses people from various educational backgrounds - their research activities can be quite independent as long as they are aligned with the responsibilities and goals of the O.E.C.

The main users of these reports are the community-at-large, university professors and cabinet ministers.

THE ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD

Actual Use of the Data: The role of the Ontario Energy Board is a quasi-judicial one: it must make decisions concerning requests for either expansion or development of various energy-related industries. The nature of the Board's responsibilities clearly puts the onus on the applicant, not the Board, to provide ample statistics (re market growth, projections, etc.) in order to support the request. Therefore, while the Board does not generate its own data base, it uses statistics extensively as background material to assist in making decisions vis à vis these requests.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data: At the present time, social statistics are not absolutely vital to the work at the O.E.B. However, if energy becomes more closely regulated across the country, then the importance of social data might increase so that different types of energy could be effectively allocated to specific markets.

Internal/External Data Distribution: The Ontario Energy Board does not provide a statistical distribution service, although external users could request the data that they need. The Board has a wealth of information about which few agencies know.

The only materials published are transcripts of Board hearings. The applicants and their lawyers are the major users of these documents.

ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION (OISE)

Actual Use of the Data: O.I.S.E. is divided into ten departments including Educational Planning, Computer Applications and Educational Administration and Curriculum. Each department is staffed with a team of professors and researchers. These people use social statistics in their research projects as a benchmark, as a basis for analysis in original or modified form and as a jumping-off point for further calculations. The data are also used to make enrolment projections and to make comparisions with statistics derived from other educational jurisdictions.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: O.I.S.E. employs both raw data (from the Census and Statistics Canada) and analyzed data (done by O.I.S.E.'s

own staff) in its research activities. The following project resumé illustrates the importance of social data in the field of educational planning at O.I.S.E.

Qualified Manpower in Ontario is a three-part study which (a) forecasts (to 1985) the expected level of stocks of manpower in occupations covered by the Canadian Census classification "Professional, Technical and Skilled Manpower" (b) assuming these stock requirements, forecasts the losses and secondary gains (from such factors as retirement, death and emigration, or upgrading and immigration) within each five-year forecast period, in order to derive the net demand for skilled personnel to be supplied by our domestic educational establishments; and (c) assuming these net demand levels, discusses alternative "mixes" of educational programs to train this personnel, and the probably costs involved. Portion (a) was published in 1968; the present project involves the revision, in light of 1971 Census returns, of a draft of portion (b) which had been completed in 1970. (25)

Each project's budget is determined by the Research and Development Review Board. Most of O.I.S.E.'s research funds are supplied by the block grant allocated to it by the Ministry of Education, although other governmental and private agencies do contribute as well.

Internal/External Data Distribution: O.I.S.E.'s staff is involved in approximately 1400 research studies, all under the auspices of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Research and Development Studies. All published reports are in the Institute's library and students have free access to them. Doctoral students may use any raw data available in the individual departments. There is a Central Data Processing Group to maintain all taped information. Requests for special statistical information are directed to O.I.S.E.'s representative to the Data Users' Committee.

The Office of the Co-ordinator of Research and Development Studies publishes a yearly compilation of all current projects at O.I.S.E. The individual reports are available at the Institute's bookstore. The main external users of these reports are: boards of education, government agencies (Ministries of Education and Colleges and Universities), C.A.A.T. agencies (i.e. Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology) and professional educational associations (eg. teachers associations).

THE ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY (O.E.C.A) -

CHANNEL 19

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by O.E.C.A.: Channel 19 conducts marketing research surveys in order to analyze its viewing audiences.

Actual Use of the Data: For the marketing research studies, the types of data collected include: language, ethnicity, economic status and levels of education. These statistics are analyzed in order to indicate the possibilities for new types of programming.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: The use of social data on special projects is not yet substantial at O.E.C.A. However, this situation is quickly improving.

The dollar expenditure on each research project is usually less than \$20,000, although this figure increases relative to the scope of the project.

Internal/External Data Distribution: O.E.C.A. has a Materials Resources Centre which receives all incoming data. Distribution is done upon request. The Research and Planning Section also receives a large amount of statistical material which it forwards to the Resources Centre for general distribution.

Data are often analyzed and translated into layman's terms so that they may be used by producers, promotion staff, etc.

The Ontario Educational Communications Authority submits briefs to the C.R.T.C. and special reports to the media from time to time.

THE ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Actual Use of the Data: The Ontario Development Corporation operates like a provincial D.R.E.E. program in that it suggests specific financial allocations for the development of slow-growth regions in the province. The O.D.C. bases these economic policies on proposals submitted by the Ministry of Industry and Tourism and the Regional Planning Branch of the Ministry of TEIGA.

The nature of the O.D.C.'s responsibilities requires an emphasis on the use of business and financial, rather than social, statistics. The Corporation's contact with social data is through the planning proposals submitted by the Ontario ministries. The need to develop slow-growing areas must be substantiated by social statistical information. In this indirect way then, the O.D.C. utilizes social data as a general reference and background tool for comprehensive policy-formation.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar

Expenditures: While the Ontario Development Corporation could not work without social data, the latter constitute only a means to an end - that end being policy-formation.

For instance, when a manufacturer applies for government assistance on a potential project, it is up to the Ontario Development Corporation to analyze the feasibility of the location and of the very existence of that project. Such analysis involves careful scrutiny of the proposed development, not only in simple terms of population, but also in terms of the unemployment rates, occupations and incomes of that population.

Should the scheme eventually prove viable, the Corporation then converts it into dollars-and-cents assistance allocations.

As you can see, such an involved system would be slowed down without access to social data.

The O.D.C. has a \$40 million budget for government-assisted programs.

Internal/External Data Distribution: All social statistics are sent to one research economist in the Corporation. He alone uses the raw social data for policy-making. The staff have easy access to reports and data analyses through an informal library. Occasionally, economic highlights are given general circulation throughout the O.D.C.

Requests by external data users are directed to the same research economist, although external distribution of O.D.C. reports is confined to those provincial agencies that work closely with the Corporation.

ONTARIO HYDRO

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by Ontario Hydro: The agency publishes the Ontario Appliance Survey (which contains provincial appliance saturation data, etc.) and the Ontario Hydro Statistics Yearbook (which contains statements on the costs of primary power to municipalities, data on the customers, revenue and consumption of municipal electrical services, etc.).

Actual Use of the Data

Ontario Hydro uses raw social data for further economic analysis, general reference material, sample survey design and background data for reports.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data: Social data are important to several project activities at Ontario Hydro. The Hydro Appliance Survey, the Load Research Analysis and the various marketing research and attitudinal studies conducted by Ontario Hydro all rely heavily on social statistics.

Internal/External Data Distribution: Each branch of Ontario Hydro does its own data analysis and it is the latter (in the form of reports, graphs, etc.), and not the raw data, that is circulated within the agency.

Reports are distributed externally by master mailing lists. There is no charge for them yet. The major users of Ontario Hydro's surveys and statistical handbooks are: financial agencies, sales engineers and managers of utilities services.

THE ONTARIO CANCER TREATMENT AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Social Data Produced and/or Retained by the Foundation:

The Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation maintains three statistical files:

Cancer Death File
New Case File, Ontario Cancer
Foundation Clinics and Associated Registries
Ontario Cancer Incidence Survey and Registry (26)

In addition, the Foundation writes an annual report called Cancer in Ontario which contains numerous graphs and tables.

Most of these statistics may be defined as social data:

Crude and Adjusted Death Rates
from Cancer by Sex, Ontario 1942-1971
New Cases Registered and New
Cases Treated vs. Population, Ontario, 1945-1971
Cancer Mortality Rates by Age, Sex and Site of
Disease, Ontario, 1967-1971
New Cancer Cases Registered in 1972, by Site of
Disease and Method of Treatment
Crude Five-Year Survival Rates by Site of Cancer
Special Site Surveys, 1954-1972 (27)

Actual Use of the Data: The Ontario Cancer Foundation uses data for general reference material, as background in reports and as a basis for analysis in original or modified form. The data are often modified in order to make them more meaningful to the user (e.g. age and sex breakdowns, computations of mortality crude rates).

The Foundation outlined two fine examples of its use of social statistics:

(1) A study was conducted to examine the trends in mortality of the cervix in Ontario and British Columbia from 1950 to 1971. To conduct this survey, data from the Official Vital Statistics of Canada report and from the Census were used.

(2) In 1964, the Foundation began a three-year survey of Ontario cancer incidence. The survey was an experiment which involved linking together data that had already been collected on various aspects of cancer from statistical reports and records (e.g. Ontario's annual Vital Statistics report, hospital registry information, etc.).

Using this procedure, adequate information on cancer incidence was derived without having to question physicians or hospital and laboratory personnel. The data collected is used to answer questions on cancer sites, treatments and facilities. The Ontario Cancer Incidence Survey was the forerunner to the Ontario Cancer Registry. Once again an experiment, this method of medical record linkage from multiple sources will increase the efficiency in handling the available data base.

Dependency of Specific Projects on Social Data - Dollar Expenditures: The lack of social data would make population estimates nearly impossible; comparative analysis would likewise suffer. Furthermore, The Cancer Foundation would find it difficult to make secular comparisons or to compare cancer incidence or mortality from one site to another without the raw social data provided by external sources.

The cost of day-to-day statistical analysis at the Foundation is approximately \$25,000 per year. All major projects which utilize social data cost an estimated total of \$100,000 per year.

Internal/External Data Distribution: The Foundation does not have a written policy concerning the dissemination of information.

Requests from the public sector are forwarded to the staff member who is best equipped to fill that request. A medical statistician deals with requests for statistical information.

Workload data from the six regional cancer centres are sent to the Foundation annually. The Foundation summarizes the data into an annual report which is then sent back to these centres in publication form. The Annual Statistical Review of Cancer is distributed to members of the medical profession and the public sector via a mailing list. The Review is also included in the annual Cancer in Ontario report.

FOOTNOTES

1. Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Seventh Federal-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics: Summary Report (Ottawa: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce, 1970), p. xiii.
2. Statistics Canada, Eighth Federal-Provincial Conference on Economic Statistics: Summary Report (Ottawa: Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, 1973), p. 14.
3. Ontario, Central Statistical Services, Unpublished Report, 1973.
4. Ontario. Central Statistical Services, How to Obtain Ontario Data from the 1971 Census - A User's Guide (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, 1973), p. 33-34.
5. , How to Obtain Ontario Data from the 1971 Census - A User's Guide, p. 37-38. For a sample account of the types of data requested and the costs involved, please see the Census Data Users' Report for March, 1974 in Appendix A.
6. See Appendix B for a copy of the Census Long-Range Planning Discussion Outline. Please note that each question was not asked separately; rather, the questionnaire served as a guideline for the discussions.
7. See Appendix C for more complete details on Ontario's use of data sources from Statistics Canada.
8. See Appendix D for more complete details on Ontario's use of data sources from the federal government.
9. See Appendix E for more complete details on Ontario's use of data sources from the Ontario government.
10. See Appendix F for more complete details on Ontario's use of data sources from the private/business sector.
11. See Appendix G for a detailed record of the complaints of Ontario data users vis a vis the current statistical framework.
12. See Appendix H for a detailed record of the future needs of Ontario data users.

13. Ontario. Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Planning Study Committee. Ontario Recreation Survey Progress Report No. 1, (Toronto: Parliament Buildings, 1974), p. 18, 29, 33 and 39 respectively.
14. Ontario. Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. Catalogue of Statistical Files in the Ontario Government, February, 1974 (Toronto: Ministry of TEIGA, 1974), p. L3, L10 and L17-19 respectively. See these pages in the catalogue for more complete details on the objectives and contents of these files.
15. . Catalogue of Statistical Files in the Ontario Government, February, 1974, p. D1, D2, D3, D5, D7 and D11 respectively. See these pages in the Catalogue for more complete details on the objectives and descriptions of these files.
16. Ibid, p. N1, N2, N4 and N5 respectively.
17. Ibid, p. J1, J3, J4, J11, J22, J29, and J37 respectively.
18. Ibid, p. G6, G9 and G12 respectively.
19. Peter Klopchic, Ph.D., A Compilation of Abstracts, Tourism Research Reports 1970-72, Vol. II (Toronto: Ministry of Industry and Tourism, 1973), Reports #55, 56, 66 and 67 respectively.
20. Catalogue of Statistical Files in the Ontario Government, February, 1974, p. C7, C13, C21, C23 and C30 respectively.
21. For more finite expenditure details see The 1972-1973 Estimates Handbook of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities available at the Ontario Government Bookstore.
22. Catalogue, p. H25, H27, H28 and H33 respectively.
23. Ibid, P. E16, E17 and E18 respectively.
24. Ibid, p. P4
25. Office of the Co-ordinator of Research and Development Studies, Research and Development Projects for Year 9 (1973-1974) in the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (Toronto: O.I.S.E., 1973), project #3158, p. 16.
26. Catalogue, P. T1, T2 and T3 respectively.
27. The Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, Cancer in Ontario, 1972-1973 (Toronto: Thistle Printing Ltd., 1973), p. 116, 132, 141, 151, and 156 respectively.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

<u>Date Requestor</u>	<u>Data Requested</u>	<u>Project # assigned</u>	<u>Date requested</u>	<u>Date provided</u>	<u>Retrieved mode</u>	<u>Ministries</u>	<u>Service Costs</u>
Ministry of Treasury, Economics & Intergovernmental Affairs Regional Planning Br.	Average number of persons per household for 1961/66 Censuses	187 TE1046	Feb. 13/74	Mar. 13/74	Statistics Canada	\$7.20	\$15.55
City of Peterborough	5 yr. age gps. sex, marital status, 1970 CIGR040 number of families, number of households, dwelling types for County of Peterborough, Twp. of South Monaghan, Twp. of Cavan and Village of Millbrook by E.A. Maps for above			Mar. 13/74	Mar. 4/74	Microfilm	
Ministry of Government Services Citizens Inquiry Branch	Population of specified cities in Ontario	200 GONG01	Mar. 6/74	Mar. 6/74	Microfilm	Nil	
Ministry of Health Research Branch	Population of Ontario by country of birth	201 HEAO19	Mar. 6/74	Mar. 6/74	Statistics Canada	Nil	
Ministry of Education Planning & Research Branch	Population by mother tongue for census tracts in Metro Toronto	203 EDJ009	Mar. 8/74	Mar. 8/74	Computer	\$12.50	
Government Member Service Bureau	Land area in square miles - East York	204 OGAA09	Mar. 7/74	Mar. 7/74	Hard copy	Nil	
Walter A. Smith & Co. Ltd.	Population - Collins Bay, Joyceville 205 NGR042 & Kingston penitentiaries and hospitals in Kingston			Mar. 8/74	Hard copy	Nil	
Ministry of Community and Social Services Research Branch	Population - single years 0-5 for counties in Ontario	206 GS301	Mar. 12/74	Mar. 12/74	Microfilm	.90	
Ministry of Treasury, Economics & Intergovernmental Affairs Sudbury Regional Office	5 yr. age gps. by Census subdivisions for District of Algoma	207 TE1043	Mar. 12/74	Mar. 12/74	Microfilm	\$1.50	\$22.10
							\$23.55

CENSUS DATA USERS' REPORT - MARCH 1974

Statistics
Ch. 1
\$7.20
Ch. 2
\$22.10
Ch. 3
\$28.50

Microfilm \$115.50

Microfilm
191

74 Microfilm & Hardcopy

4 Hard copy
Nil

CENSUS DATA USERS' REPORT - MARCH 1974

APPENDIX B

DISCUSSION OUTLINE WITH CENSUS LONG RANGE PLANNING GROUP

I KINDS OF DATA USED

1. Which of the following kinds of social data produced by Statistics Canada are received by people in government departments and agencies in your province?

Data providing information on any defined human population, group or statistical universe in Canada. For example, data on:

- the geographic distribution of any human population
- physical and mental health of any human population
- basic demographics of any defined group, including age, sex, marital status; and language
- social characteristics of any population including background, level of schooling, family and household status
- economic characteristics of any group including income
- employment, unemployment and occupation-related activities of any population
- recreational and leisure-time activities, including travel, of any group
- the possessions and purchasing patterns for goods and services in any defined population
- the housing facilities and related services of any group of people

2. Where do the people in your department get the above-noted data?

- direct from Statistics Canada by subscription by order from time to time
- from Census Data Dissemination
- from Information Officers in Ottawa
- from other Ottawa-based specialists in Statistics Canada
- from Regional Offices
- from Information Canada
 - by regular account
 - occasionally
- from other sources (please specify)

Also included are statistical trends based on any of the data noted above.

3. Does anyone in the provincial departments or agencies receive any of the above-noted kinds of data produced by other sources?

For example, does anyone receive data such as that noted above from ...

- other federal government departments (excluding Statistics Canada)
- provincial governments
- municipal governments
- private business sector (eg. research consultants, industry or professional associations, trade media, communications industry, etc.)
- social and citizen organizations
- administrative records kept for your own department

- administrative records kept for other departments and organizations
- research studies

If anyone does receive such data, what kinds are they?

Who produces the data?

II ACTUAL USE OF THE DATA

1. What kinds of use are made of the different kinds of data received by people in your ministry or agency?

For example, are some data used ...

- as general reference material
- as a basis for sample survey design
- as a benchmark data to check on-going studies
- as a jumping-off point for further analysis
- as background data in reports
- as a basis for analysis in original or modified form

2. The attached list gives examples of some specific projects or applications of social data. (see appendix)

What are some specific applications of data in your ministry or agency? What divisions or persons are actually involved in this stage of data use?

3. How essential is the use of the data in each project?
(Very essential? Essential? Neither essential nor unessential? Unessential?)

If the data now used were not available, are there any substitutes which could or would be used instead? How would this affect the project where the data are used?

Would it be possible to continue the project without the use of such data?

4. Thinking of the specific projects where social data are used in some way (e.g. for capital allocation decisions, policy decision-making, planning and for evaluation, operating management), what is the approximate dollar expenditure on a specific project-less than \$20,000, between \$20,000 and \$500,000, between \$500,000 and \$10,000,000 or over \$10,000,000?
5. What are the difficulties and problems involved in using the available social data for each project and activity?

What kinds and forms of data would be of greater use? In particular, what kinds of data from Census would be useful?

6. What data do you get that you do not use? How much would you be willing to pay to keep it on hand?

III INTERNAL DATA DISTRIBUTION

1. Once the social data have entered your department or agency, are the data:
 - kept by the recipient for his/her own use?
 - disseminated on a regular basis by the receiving section or individual?
 - disseminated on a request basis by the receiving section or individual?

If the data are disseminated internally, are they disseminated:

- complete, as received?
- in part, as received?
- altered in some way, e.g. tables re-organized?
- modified to incorporate other information, e.g. as part of a trend?
- analyzed for meaning?

2. If the data are altered, modified, or analyzed in some way before they are disseminated to the final user, who is in charge of these activities?

What form does the analyzed data take? (e.g. projections, graphs, reports)

3. What are the relationships between the people in your ministry or agency who select, first receive and disseminate and use the data? Are data disseminated to anyone within your ministry or agency who requests them? If not who makes the decision to disseminate data on request?

4. Are there department policies or are there standard procedures on internal data dissemination in your ministry or agency?

IV EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION OF DATA

1. If data is disseminated to outside people, organizations or companies by your ministry or agency in your province on a regular basis, are the data:

- complete, as received from source
- part, as received from source

- altered in some way, e.g. tables re-organized
- modified to incorporate other data, e.g. as part of a trend
- analyzed for meaning of data

2. Who is in charge of external data dissemination
 - what is their position
 - is this position designated as that of data dissemination
3. Who receives the data disseminated externally by your ministry or agency?
4. Are your ministry or agency paid for this data dissemination?
 - is this a major part of their activity or is it secondary to another activity

V GENERAL

1. Would you say that your ministry or agency was completely satisfied with the social data available from all sources?
2. What changes would you like to see occur in social data collection and distribution in Canada?
3. Do you see your ministries or agencies needs for social data changing within the next decade or so? If yes, in what way?

SOME SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS OF DATA IN
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

1. SOCIAL PROGRAMS

- family benefits programs
- pension and security programs
- family planning programs
- welfare programs
- women's programs
- human rights commission

2. CULTURAL PROGRAMS

- for ethnic communities
- regional support of the arts
- leisure time programs
- capital allocations for art and exhibitions institutions

3. HEALTH PROGRAMS

- medical insurance plans
- health hazards monitoring
- health manpower planning
- capital allocations for health and medical facilities

4. EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- manpower training program
- student population projection
- education manpower planning
- capital allocation for education facilities

5. COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS

- OECA
- capital allocation for transportation
- public transit systems

6. REGIONAL AND LAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

- regional municipality
- regional development programs
- land use program
- park planning program
- industrial and marketing studies

7. URBAN PLANNING PROGRAMS

- housing developments
- zoning requirements and regulations

SOME SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS OF DATA IN
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CONT'D

8. ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

- economic analysis program
- economic policy planning
- taxation and fiscal policy
- transfer payments program

9. GENERAL POLICY-MAKING

- energy policy

APPENDIX C

POPULAR SOURCES OF SOCIAL STATISTICS FROM STATISTICS CANADA

SOURCE	REGULAR USE INDICATED BY:*
Labour Force Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Labour2. Industry and Tourism3. Revenue4. Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs (TEIGA) - Office of Economic Policy (Analysis and Planning Branches)5. Health6. Cabinet Office7. Ontario Hydro8. Ontario Development Corporation9. Ontario Educational Communications Authority (O.E.C.A.)
Family Expenditure Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. TEIGA - Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch2. Revenue3. Housing4. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy5. Health6. Ontario Hydro
Consumer Finance Survey	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. TEIGA - Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch2. Education3. Housing4. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy5. Health6. Ontario Development Corporation
Health and Welfare Division (including Vital Statistics Branch)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Colleges and Universities2. Consumer and Commercial Relations - Office of the Registrar General3. Health4. Ontario Hydro5. Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation
Education, Science and Culture Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Colleges and Universities2. Education3. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy4. O.E.C.A.5. Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (O.I.S.E.)

*Numerical order of listings are entirely arbitrary.

SOURCE

REGULAR USE INDICATED BY:

Household Equipment
and Facilities Survey

1. Industry and Tourism
2. Revenue
3. Health

Employment Earnings
and Hours

1. Cabinet Office
2. Industry and Tourism

Government Finance
Data

1. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy
2. Ontario Economic Council

APPENDIX D

POPULAR SOURCES OF SOCIAL STATISTICS FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

SOURCE	REGULAR USE INDICATED BY:
Department of Manpower and Immigration	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Health2. Colleges and Universities3. TEIGA - Regional Planning Branch4. Community and Social Services5. Labour6. Education7. Industry and Tourism8. Housing9. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy10. Ontario Development Corporation11. O.I.S.E.
Department of Regional and Economic Expansion	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Energy2. Community and Social Services3. Industry and Tourism4. Housing5. Ontario Development Corporation6. O.I.S.E.
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Energy2. Industry and Tourism3. Housing4. Health5. Ontario Hydro6. Ontario Development Corporation
Department of National Revenue	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. TEIGA - Regional Planning Branch2. Revenue3. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy4. O.E.C.A.5. Ontario Economic Council6. O.I.S.E.
Department of National Health and Welfare	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. TEIGA - Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch2. Community and Social Services3. Health4. Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation5. Ontario Economic Council

SOURCE

REGULAR USE INDICATED BY:

Department of Labour

1. Energy
2. Colleges and Universities
3. Labour
4. Ontario Development Corporation
5. O.I.S.E.

C.M.H.C. Statistics

1. TEIGA - Regional Planning Branch
2. Housing
3. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy
4. Ontario Hydro
5. O.I.S.E.

APPENDIX E

POPULAR SOURCES OF SOCIAL STATISTICS FROM THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

SOURCE

REGULAR USE INDICATED BY:

Ministry of TEIGA
(especially population
projections)

1. Environment
2. Colleges and Universities
3. Consumer and Commercial Relations
- Office of the Registrar General
4. TEIGA - Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch
5. Community and Social Services
6. Natural Resources
7. Education
8. Industry and Tourism
9. Revenue
10. Housing
11. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy
12. Health
13. Transportation and Communications
14. TEIGA - Regional Planning Branch
15. Ontario Development Corporation
16. Cabinet Office
17. O.E.C.A.
18. Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research
Foundation
19. O.I.S.E.
20. Ontario Energy Board
21. Ontario Hydro

Ministry of Education

1. Consumer and Commercial Relations -
Office of the Registrar General
2. Community and Social Services
3. Labour
4. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy
5. Transportation and Communications
6. Health
7. O.E.C.A.
8. Ontario Economic Council
9. O.I.S.E.
10. Ontario Hydro

Ministry of Revenue
(especially assessment
data)

1. TEIGA - Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch
2. Energy
3. TEIGA - Regional Planning Branch
4. Natural Resources
5. Education
6. Housing
7. Transportation and Communications
8. Health
9. Ontario Economic Council

SOURCE	REGULAR USE INDICATED BY:
Ministry of Labour	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Energy2. Colleges and Universities3. Education4. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy5. Health6. Ontario Development Corporation7. O.I.S.E.
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Energy2. TEIGA - Regional Planning Branch3. Natural Resources4. Industry and Tourism5. Housing6. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy7. Ontario Hydro
Ministry of Industry and Tourism	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Energy2. TEIGA - Regional Planning Branch3. Natural Resources4. Transportation and Communications5. Ontario Development Corporation6. O.I.S.E.
Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations - Office of the Registrar General (Annual Report of Vital Statistics)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Civil Service Commission2. Education3. Revenue4. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy5. Health6. Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation
Ministry of Colleges and Universities	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community and Social Services2. Education3. Industry and Tourism4. Health5. O.I.S.E.6. O.E.C.A.
Ministry of Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. TEIGA - Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch2. Civil Service Commission3. Consumer and Commercial Relations - Office of the Registrar General4. Labour5. Education6. O.I.S.E.

SOURCE	REGULAR USE INDICATED BY:
Community and Social Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. TEIGA - Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch2. Housing3. Health4. O.I.S.E.5. Ontario Economic Council
Housing and Ontario Housing Corporation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. TEIGA - Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch2. Energy3. Cabinet Office4. O.I.S.E.
Natural Resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Industry and Tourism2. Health

APPENDIX F

POPULAR SOURCES OF SOCIAL STATISTICS FROM THE PRIVATE/BUSINESS SECTOR

SOURCE	REGULAR USE INDICATED BY:
Research Studies (done by universities, consulting firms, O.I.S.E. etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. TEIGA - Regional Planning Branch2. Community and Social Services3. Labour4. Natural Resources5. Industry and Tourism6. Revenue7. Housing8. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy9. Health10. Cabinet Office11. Ontario Development Corporation12. O.E.C.A.13. Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation14. Ontario Economic Council15. Ontario Energy Board16. Ontario Hydro
Financial Post Survey of Markets	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Industry and Tourism2. Revenue3. Housing4. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy5. Cabinet Office6. Ontario Development Corporation7. O.E.C.A.8. Ontario Hydro
Publications by Unions, Companies or Professional Assoc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Environment2. Labour3. Industry and Tourism4. Health5. O.I.S.E.6. Ontario Energy Board7. Ontario Hydro

SOURCE

REGULAR USE INDICATED BY:

Bank Reviews,
Chamber of Commerce
Publications

1. Housing
2. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy
3. Ontario Development Corporation
4. O.E.C.A.

Hospital Reports,
Regional Cancer
Centre Reports

1. Health
2. Ontario Cancer Treatment and
Research Foundation

APPENDIX G

COMPLAINTS ON CURRENT SOCIAL STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK

COMPLAINT	MINISTRY/AGENCY
Slowness of Census data publication	1. TEIGA - Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch 2. Consumer and Commercial Relations - Office of the Registrar General 3. Environment 4. TEIGA - Regional Planning Branch 5. Community and Social Services 6. Energy 7. Natural Resources 8. Education 9. Industry and Tourism 10. Civil Service Commission 11. Colleges and Universities 12. Revenue 13. Housing 14. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy 15. Transportation and Communications 16. Health 17. Industry and Tourism 18. Cabinet Office 19. O.E.C.A. 20. Ontario Economic Council 21. O.I.S.E. 22. Ontario Energy Board 23. Ontario Development Corporation 24. Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation
Geographic breakdowns are not fine enough	1. Energy 2. TEIGA - Regional Planning Branch 3. Community and Social Services 4. Natural Resources 5. Industry and Tourism 6. Housing 7. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy 8. Transportation and Communications 9. Health 10. Cabinet Office 11. Ontario Development Corporation 12. O.E.C.A. 13. O.I.S.E. 14. Ontario Energy Board
Lack of comparability a. vis à vis terms used by various statistical surveys	1. Colleges and Universities 2. Community and Social Services 3. Natural Resources 4. Industry and Tourism

COMPLAINT

MINISTRY/AGENCY

b. vis à vis geographic boundaries used by various statistical surveys

1. Community and Social Services
2. Ontario Hydro
3. O.I.S.E.
4. O.E.C.A.

c. vis à vis time references used by various statistical surveys

1. Colleges and Universities

d. vis à vis labour and occupation classifications used by various statistical surveys

1. Ontario Economic Council

Too much emphasis on time-series concept

1. Industry and Tourism
2. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy
3. Ontario Hydro

Lack of Inter-Censal Data

1. Industry and Tourism
2. Housing
3. Cabinet Office

Prevalence of large unidentified areas (eg. communities, occupations)

1. Natural Resources
2. Ontario Economic Council

Census is unwisely over loaded with questions

1. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy

APPENDIX H

FUTURE NEEDS FOR SOCIAL STATISTICS

FUTURE NEED	MINISTRY/AGENCY
Data on consumer expenditures, including statistics on the availability and costs of goods	1. TEIGA - Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch 2. Environment 3. Revenue 4. Energy 5. Civil Service Commission 6. Housing 7. Transportation and Communications 8. Health 9. Cabinet Office 10. Ontario Development Corporation 11. O.E.C.A. 12. Ontario Economic Council
Data on life-styles, recreation and leisure-time activities, including statistics on shift-work, staggered hours, hours of work per week	1. Environment 2. Civil Service Commission 3. TEIGA - Regional Planning Branch 4. Natural Resources 5. Industry and Tourism 6. Labour 7. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy 8. Health 9. Cabinet Office 10. O.E.C.A. 11. Ontario Hydro
Data on the movement of the population, including statistics on the journey to work, intra-provincial migration flows and modes and patterns of transportation	1. Environment 2. Energy 3. Civil Service Commission 4. Colleges and Universities 5. Consumer and Commercial Relations - Office of the Registrar General 6. TEIGA - Regional Planning 7. Education 8. Housing 9. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy 10. Transportation and Communications 11. Health
More detailed data on Indian and Eskimo populations	1. Colleges and Universities 2. Natural Resources 3. Consumer and Commercial Relations - Office of the Registrar General 4. Transportation and Communications

FUTURE NEED	MINISTRY/AGENCY
More data on energy	1. Energy 2. Ontario Energy Board 3. Ontario Hydro
Data on a more frequent basis	1. TEIGA - Regional Planning Board 2. Health 3. TEIGA - Office of Economic Policy
More data on service industries	1. Industry and Tourism 2. Transportation and Communications
Data Linkage System	1. Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation

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